THE INFALLISHITY OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. Lecture of Rev. Thomas S. Preston at St. Ann's Church.

Ann's Church.

St. Ann's church—Roman Catholic—on Astor place, was well filled last evening, every available sent in all parts of the building being occupied, to listen to the lecture of Rev. Thomas S. Preston on "The Lofallibility of the Church." After the usual services appeated for vespers on the first Sanday in Advent the reverend gentleman began by announcing for his text the 18th, 19th and 20th verses of the 28th empter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew:—"And Jesus coming, spoke to them, saying: All power is given to me in heaven and in earth. Go therefore, and teach all nations; baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: And, the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: And, behold, I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world." The reverence lecturer said that it had been his privilege in former seasons of Advent of addressing to his hearers a course of lectures on the great cardinal trains of religion as the faith by Almighty God revealed. He proposed to continue these instructions on the necessity of the unity of faith and of the gredinds of R. They are charged with having supplanted Christ by a human instrumentality but he would show that this was erroneous, that the Catholic Church clings to the word mearmate, to the foiness of Godhead. The state of the Christian world was such that it is the outy of every one to make known the truth. There was never such earnest spirit of inquiry as now. Owing to the divisions existing for 300 years the cardinal principles of truth have been lost sight of. Many minds and hearts long for food which God alone can give; if they do not find it in their accustomed set they furn oway to the word and disbelieve all, while if convinced of the truth they would be led to enter the Church of God. He would, herefore, discuss on the four sandays in A year four cardinal points, and for the evening be world speak of the in alibiaity of the Church. This is of the utmost importance, as it contains everything. It is strenuously resisted by some, called an enigma, a bugbear, something musual, a pretence; yet it was most simple and also accessary. He would first define what it is; second, that it ought to be; third, that Craits promised and imparted it to the Church; and fourth, that if it exists it exists alone in the Catholic Church.

The family were out at the time and mobily was introduced from the carbon of carbon of the carbon is easily along in the carbon of the carbon is an additional market. It means that what Christ taught shall be preserved into the carbon of th courcit. the reverend lecturer end many passages from the groupeds to the point and said that it Christ be food, we must believe his word; and there it care above was, to also opinion, one of the strongest proofs. To this gift of inhallashing there is but one chalmant, the one holy Robana catholic Churcu, which alone proserved and propagated the faith of Christ for 1,000 years and was in unais, and possession of the text, and it is that faith the control of the last of the faith of the challant of the control of the con

THE SPIRITUALISTS.

Discourse on the Barmony of tife, by Miss Neilie Brigham.

Miss Nellie Brighain, whose recent Sunday discourses at the Everett Rooms, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth street, the payorite place of spiritcalistic Sabbath katherings in our chy, prova her to be one of the most orilliant woman orators of this rect, gave a discourse yesterday forenoon at the

Name place to a large and attentive andience.

Automosing "Harmony of Life" as her theme, th a strain of most impassioned and impressive oratory she eliminated the subject with most cloquest force of diction, eichness of illustration and cogency of argament. Her strong point was that there is good in every life, and that barnony or a life pure and true and beautim is the result of the development or training or bringing out of this innute goodness, and odnoss surroundings and strangery pervests crookedness or conduct, she calabed, often concerns the fatem good in the imman heart, but these were only as the deep and cold and white show derits or winter, which under the son's rays disappeared and gave place to the blooding flowers or comme. It was the right kind of teaching, the surfact to tentiless, that awakeme to the winter hidden goodness, that awakeme to the winter hidden goodness, that awakeme to the distinction further, commanding this imman good to the calamess of the deeper deplay of occasion, underlying its tempest tossed waves, and to the sun, moon and stars, that though concealed by dark rolung clouds were allight these starting which additioned brilliancy. of diction, cuchness of illustration and cogoney of of the disport depths of ocean, underlying its tempest tossed waves, and to the sun, moon and stars, test though concated by dark rothing clouds were still in their places shiring with dadinated bridinarys. How not he produce harmony of the comprised a considerable portion of her discourse. Prenching total depaythy of the human neart, the mostice, was not the way to be it, and so, too, preaching pre-destination and the burning her set apart as the estimation and the burning her set apart as the estimation and the burning her set apart as the come. Modern orthodoxy, in feet, this not client a very strainty collegation forties at her hands, and those was said down to the tubbes of father. Calvin, weekly and a history, she turged, made only a soury tion upon discornable. Now to bring our intrincing on the comprises her concluding topic. She would not do it by reagant tracks, by defined to the presence of redicule, but as the waves wash to be and courses the payed roth, so the animalities of the and courses, also would a smoothen by patience, realispess and goodness. The rich purple bloom of the grape when once brashed away could never be restored. The autumn soul was to be treated generally and comes should incide to aumoust of the created than only should incide to aumoust of the created lead to the highest and more leadance. These and there only should incide to aumoust of the created lead to the highest and more pure and teentary.

coming to the higher and more pure and beneficial the bore and beneficial and to the higher and more pure and beneficial the boreland.

INC ARRESTAL OF THE RAIDER.

Sermon by Blaton Snew.

Evenop Enow of Month Zoid, progress yesterday, it three o'clock, in the churry of the University, Washington square, to a congregation of about elektron square, to a congregation of about elektron progress. The right reverend gentietons took for his text the sevents flith chapter of the Pairus, Entering its once into the anglet of its distourable propagation of the explained the sevents flith chapter of the Pairus, Entering its once into the capter of the Pairus, Entering its once into the capter of the Pairus, Entering its once into the capter of the Pairus, Entering its once into the capter of the pairus, Entering its once into the capter of the pairus, Entering its once into the capter of the pairus, Entering its once into the capter of the pairus, Entering its once into the capter of groupers. The Spirit of God had denarred from the Courthest the son no longer glouds on the carpative expounded from modern pairus. The right reverse the terms used in the Doubless that was a Courthest the son no longer glouds of the wind the capter of the spirit of groupes. The Spirit of God had denarred from the Courthest the son no longer glouds on the carpative exponention and the world in the capter of the pairus of the wind the capter of the pairus, the court of the world of

ing? Monarchs tremble on their thrones, and the people are moved. The infamous and incentious statical of Spain got a tomon of what was coming, and the Pope, the anti-Christ, the man of sin, was tothering to his fail. The Pope says that he can't be removed, but we will see about that. What is a born? he asked. At this moment a little boy in the back part of the church coughed slightly and giggled, when the Bishop ordered aim out and remarked that if people came to amuse themselves at the prophet's expense they would find themselves much missaken when God's judgment sweeps over the land. Here several persons, evidently slarmed, immediately got up and left the church.

Quiet laving been restored the Bishop said that it was not old Snow who was talking of things to come, but the Amighty. The open Scripture was enough for him, and it should be sufficient for all who desired to stady the mind of God. No one castread it intelligently without seeing that the end if near, may, that the philas of wrath are already onened on the earth. Destruction and trouble are coming. Even in this country all is distraction. It was not true that God is going to destroy this globe and make it again. No, the meaning of the Scripture is that we are to have a new church and a new government over the earth. The rotten thrones of the world shat have caused so much misery to the people will certainly be destroyed. Infamous republican governments will not escape either. After explaining why "promotion" did not come "from the east or the west," the reverend gentioman said that the righteous shall wash their lest in the blood of the wicked, and several "amens" followed the sangumary statement. The righteous shall rejoice at the vengeance, and properly so, for a God all mercy is a God unjust. He repeated that the establement of a new kingdom, in which there would be no crying, no suffering, and in which there would be no crying, no suffering and in which there would be no crying, no suffering and in which the sanits of the Lord would rule. The s

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

INJURED. - Yesterday afternoon Mary McLaughlin of No. 594 Ninth avenue, fell down in the street and was seriously injured.

was seriously injured.

FALLING OF A BUILDING.—A frame house in 115th street, between First and Second avenues, occupied by Jones O'Brien, tumbled down yesterday morning. The family were out at the time and nobody was

for the beneast of St. Bernard's Roman Catholic church will close this evening and will be succeeded by a panoramic exhibition, embracing views of the holy Land, to be given at the church in Thirteenth street for the same object.

Died in a Station House.—Coroner Flynn yes-

onarged with abstracting a watch from the pocket of Mr. Solomon Cain, residing at No. 214 West Twenty-thred street, while he was riding to his home on a Broadway and Seventh avenue car, were arratgated before Justice Dodge at the Jefferson Market Pelice Court yesterday morning and committee for further examination.

LARGENY OF MONEY .-- Annio Greble, No. 639 Greenwich street, appeared before Justice Dodge at the Jefferson Market Police Court, vesterday morning, and charged Any Wilson (colored) with scaling from her national bank notes to the amount of disease dollars. Any had but little to Say in her defence and was commissed to answer at the Court of Special Sessions in default of \$300 ball.

A YOUTHFUL BURGLAR.—Shortly after one o'clock restorday morning Thomas Henry, a young man, was observed to enter the restaurant of Henry Ohlrogge, No. 276 Canal street, through a rear window. The proprietor and a friend made search for the intruder and found him secreted in a plantoer's shop in the basement. He dial removed his shoes, the was arrested and yesterday Justice Dowling Committed him. The prisoner is a native of Eduara.

THEFT OF A WATOR AND CRAIN.-While Lewis Corn my asteep in his clothing store, at 4s Madison street, on Friday evening, some unknown person entered and stole from him a gold watch and chain valued at sixty dollars. On the following evening one Feeney came to him and said that he knew the man who had the watch and that for twenty dollars he could got it. Core promises to pay that anothal for the recovery of the watch and onain and Feeney then produced a young man named Patrick Saford, who exhibited the stolen watch and chain. Corn then cought the arrest of Saford by officer Wandling, of the Fourth precinct. In the possession of Saford Were found one gold watch and three silver watches, in addition to the one stolen from Corn. All these are supposed to have been phich. They may be seen at the task kirect police station. Yesterday Samord was committed to the Tours by Justice Dowling. street, on Friday evening, some unknown person en-

THE CROSSY STREET HOMEODE.

A Strange Case-What the Police Pave Said and Done-The Murderer at Large. The readers of the hunalo will remember that on Sunday night of last week a quarrel occurred in the third story of a notorious finhan resort at No. 68 Crosby street, in which a number of literant musicians participated, and as a finale, a man named Rosa was stabbed three tintes in the region of the heart. The party who inflicted the wounds made no effort to escape. As the wo maded man was a resident of the premises he was put to bed by the Italians present and the affair was kept a profoned secret.

Two entire days rolled past and Cantain Garland and the officers of the Pourteenth precinct remained in blassial ignorance of the occurrence. On Tuesday evening following George W. Diks, one of the in-

retreat when one of the Italians who spoke English remarked, "Poctor?" "Yes" was the response. He entered the room, examined Rosa's wounds, feit his pulse and turning to the crowd of desperatoes about him remarked, "Who cut this man," The one who spoke English and acted as interpreter pointed to a rakish-looking fellow who wore a black felt hat with the rim turned down, so as to cover his ears, and a small black shawl that covered his neck and face as far up as the mouth. "He did it," remarked the interpreter. The party pointed to at once advanced to the side of the bed upon which Rosa lay, when he was asked, "Did you cut him?" (pounting to Rosa. The Italian nodded his head and broke out in an expansation in Italian. which was not understood. This occurred one hour before Rosa died. The facts of this lifterview were promptly reported (ten minutes after) to one hour before Rosa died. The facts of this lifterview were promptly reported (ten minutes after) to
inspector Dirks, who again communicated with the
Fourteenth precinct. What action Captain Garland
took has not transpired. Suffice it to say that no
ante mortem examination was held; that the writer
was alone with the liabins an hour before the murdered man died; that notwithstanding that the
facts had been reported by inspector Dirks no
officer of the precinct was present; that the man who
answers the description of the nurderor was present a few moments before his victim's spirit left the
clayey tabernacie and is still at large. These facts
can be substantiated by the writer as strictly correct, as far as his own conversation and action are
concerned.

Masker is still at large. Captain flariand who

rect, as far as his own conversation and action are concerned.

Masker is still at large. Captain Garland, who learned of the facts, feels chaggined at the non-arrest of the accused and is straining every here to secure his arrest; yet it does not appear that he is at all added by Superintendent Kennedy to ferret out the hiding place of the alleged murderer. It is due to Masker to state that parties who witnessed the aftray declare he acted in self-defence. From the above particulars, which have been withheld for some days in the hope that the accused would be secured, the public can judge of the merits of the case.

The coroner's inquest may possibly throw some The coroner's inquest may possibly throw some new light upon this very singular murder.

OLIVER P. MORTON.

What He Thinks Necessary for the Secure Pacification of the South-His Views on the Great Problems of Finance—The Resumption of Specie Payments Considered.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1868. Among the vigorous, practical minds that the West sends here to the council halls of the nation that of Onver P. Morion, ex-Governor of Indiana and present Senator from the same State, certainly holds a pre-emment place. His remarkable speech in support of the reconstruction laws last session and in reply to Senator Doolittle was a great break water of skilfully framed argument thrown boldly out in defence of the party of which he is so powerful an advocate. His views on the subject of finance have been frequently expressed at various intervals and in different places since the close of the war. He was far-seeing enough to discern that the great, absorbing question of the day, when the more ephemeral topics that oc-cupied attention had passed away from public consideration, would be the disposition of the debt, the resumption of specie payments and the lessening of the burden of caxation. To the measures necessary to accomplish these ends he has esnecially directed the current of his thoughts, and we may be prepared to expect a very elaborate financtal discussion immediately after the organization of Congress. What with Senator Morton and his plan for the easy resumption of specie payments, Senator Spectrum, with another for the gradual funding of the debt, Senator Corbett, with his own original scheme for substituting gold certificates in place of coin for the payment of customs dues, and a score of Senators besides, each with his own particular panacea for the financial His to which the country is subject, the debates which are sure to arise will be of the most increate and be-

which the country is subject, the debates which are state to arise will be of the most increate and be-ribbering character. The country will, however, console listed with the reflection that in the multi-lade of counselors wisdom may fessioe.

Anxious to ascertain the intest views held by Senator alorton on the monestry and other issues your correspondent called upon him to-day at his hole. Though an invalid he met his visitor with all that cordial heartiness of manner characteristic of western men. He was very free and candid in reptying to his questioner and was especially anxious to render his ideas on finance as clear and explicit as possible.

"Well, Senator, what do you anticipate will be the first business congress intends to take up after organizing."

"That is hard to say. There are many matters that demand innecedate attention and which the necessity of the times especially forces upon the notice of the national legislature."

"The diamness, of course, call for serious and inmediate consideration."

"Yes, the finances should be attended to at once, and is all likelihood will be first in order."

"Then, senator, the reconstruction of the South will be once more a subject of debate?"

"Yes, that can largely be avoided. The reconstruction laws proper, or course, with not be intersect with, but the establishment of governments in these southern states must be accomplished thoroughly, even if forther legislation is needed. A government must afford protection to flag south with at the same time it smelds is claigent in only in the same time it smelds is claigent in mediate of upon . The povernments in the southern states must be southern states have failed in this respect, not from any inmatter or occur. The governments in the southern states have tailed in this respect, not from any inherent defects in the constitution of these governments, our from the spirit of risious and factions ne people and the mability of the other portion— from by regal process of election the managent of agains was entrusted—to enforce the law to whom by regal process of election the management of agains was entrusted—to enforce the law and command obedience. Until these governments are se established that their official acts and representations can operate without pistraction or initially all the congress is bound to make such provisions as win get rat of the difficulty and make the state government of Louisiana as state government of Pennsylvania. Troops may be required for this purpose, and if so there should be no mandalm sentiment of opposition expressed to their employment; for a spirit ance exhibited of weak dulying and disatory temporating will but encourage the element of discontent and law-lessness and thus indefinitely postpone the secure establishment of what the South so much needs—cifective government."

should be no manufall sentiment of opposition expressed to their capping medicity temporating will not calculated a weak disping and dialacty temporating will be stores and than undefinedly postpone the sociare exablishment of what the South to mech needs—encourse and than undefinedly bostpone the sociare exablishment of what the South to mech needs—encourse government.

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"Harrs to the Whoding."—It is stated that Mr. Collar was almost too lefe for his weeding. The called upon, not by a vindicuive souris, for a collective souris, for a collective souris, for a collective souris, and found it necessary to telegraph to Grard asking the train subjectives of the graph to Grard asking the train subjectives of the Eric and Frischup Railroad to hold the train munt has reached that point. The weeding took place at Andover, Ashtabula county, on Wednesday, the Sin instance.

OBITUARY.

Commodore Lawrence Kearney, U. S. N.

We regret to announce the death of this distin-guished naval officer at Perth Amboy, N. J., on guished naval olicer at Ferch Almoy, N. J., on yesterday, the 29th linst. Commodore Kearney was born at Perth Almoy on the 30th of November, 1789, and would have completed his seventy-ninth birthday to-day had he lived. He entered the naval service as a midshipman on July 25, 1807, and after serving on gunboats for two years was ordered to the frigate Constitution and subsequently to the frigate President. After serving on various other vessels and being promoted to the rank of lieutenan in the meantime, he was, in 1813, placed in command of the flottia of galleys and barges, and distinguished himself by capturing a tender under the gans of the British frigate fiebrus. For the performance of this exploit he received great praise and gained an envisble reputation. The war with Great Britain closing soon after, Lieutenant Kearney was placed in command of the brig Enterprise, and engaged in the suppression of piracy in the West Indies. It was through his energetic conduct that the notarious pirate Gibbs and his band were broken up. In 1828, as commander of the sloop-of-war Warren, he was despatched to the Mediterranean for the purpose of protecting American commerce from the Greek pirates. During the following year he bombarded Miconi, in the Levant, and compelled the restoration of American property that had been plundered and despoiled in the town by the pirates, who were also surrendered to him. In 1840 the deceased, who had become a captain before this time, was placed in command of the East India squadron, and rendered important service to the country in opening an intercourse with the Chinese government and thus adding Americans in their efforts to obtain a part of that commerce with China which was then almost wholly monopolized by European Yowers and principally by Great Britain. On his return home Captain Kearney was placed on "waiting orders" for a short time and then returned to active service. In 1862 he was placed on the returned to active service, in 1862 he was placed on the returned list, and aithough there is no official record of his haying been in active service subsequently, the Navy Reguler for 1863 names alay, 1864, as the time when his last cruise expired, so that he must have held some command after being retured. He did not, however, take an active part in hostifiles during the rebellion. In 1866 he was commissioned Commodore, which rank he held at the time of his death. With the single exception of Rear Adairal Charles Stmart the deceased was the oldest officer in the naval service of the Unit-of States. His precise term of service was saxty-one years, four months and five days, of which twenty-four years and three months were spent at sea. The brilliant achievements of other officers of the navy during the rebellion, when old age in a measure prevented Commodore Kearney from sharing the dangers and honors of his comrales, have, for some years past, kept his name in the background, although the brilliant promise he gave of attaining great renown in the navy when a young man and his many important service to the news of his death, when spread throughout the land, will cause great regret. protecting American commerce from the Greek pirates. During the following year he bombarded

Pierre Antotie Berryer.
A cable telegram announces the death in Paris,

a Saturday last, of Plerre Antoine Berryer, the cele brated French advocate and egitimist. The distin guished deceased was born in Paris on the 4th of January, 1790, and was educated at the Jesuit College of Jenity, where he imbibed those religious convictions which so strongly marked his subsequent career. At one time he desired to enter a monastery, but by the advice of his father, himself an eminent advocate, adopted the legal profession. In 1814 he began practice and sood rose to prominence, being an assistant of his father and M. Dupin in defender of Campronne and Debeile, for the first of whom he succeeded in obtaining a verdict of acquittal and a partion for the latter, who was convicted and sentenced to death. In 1830 M. Berryer was elected a deputy for the Department of Haute Loire, and took acuye part in the debates of the Legislative Assembly. After the revolution and flight of Charles X. he remined his seat, supporting the most libera measures, although urged by his party to withdraw. Ance the downful of Louis Philippe the decrased op-posed the establishment of a republic, he being royalist of the most decided type. nevertheless opposed Louis Napoleon's comp Detait and condended the bitter enemy of the empire ever and continued the bitter enemy of the empire ever after. As an advecate he had no superior and but few equals in France. He defended some of the most prominent men of the times, among whom were M. Lammemais in 1820, Chaterabriand in 1833, and Louis Agolicion in 1830. His orations in defence of these three personages have become celebrated, breathing as they do the purest pariforism and fover of Hoerty, contained with a firm devotion and loyalty to the Bourbon dynasty. As oratorical efforts they are said to be unequalised in French law cases. In 1855 M. Berryer was elected a member of the French Academy, and in consequence of his inaugural speech containing some allusions considered disrespectate to the empire its suppression was ordered, but the interdict was removed within twenty-four hours. Notwithstanding his intense animosity to Louis Napoleon the Emperor appears to have had a very high appreciation of his taicuts and character. Rather them embarrass him, by an interview Napoleon excased him from the usual custom of presenting hours. leon excused him from the usual custom of presenting houself at the Tuileries on account of his election. In the great French case of Patterson vs. Bonaparte in 180-1 M. Berrer was the advocate of Ars. Patterson, who it will be remaindered brought suit to prove the validity of her marriage with the Emperor's uncle, but the manner in which it was presented added considerably to the reputation of the advocate. We should not omit stating that the degrased also defended Count de Montalembert in 1858 and won his highest honors as an advocate and orator in this fended count de Montalembert in 1855 and won his highest honors as an advocate and orator in this case. In 1855 he became a candidate for the Corps Legislatur and was elected. As a member he was, with M. Thiers, the greatest poponent of the imperial government. Many of his orations against the policy of the Emperor are masterpieces of eloquence. A legitluinst of the strictest type, he regarded Louis Napoteon as a usurper and scarcely concealed this being. His death will he a severe now to the opposition party in France, which must now depend almost entirely upon M. Thiers for a leader. As a private character Herryer was a great spendthrift. Although his practice brought him an enormons yearly income his reckless expenditures of money compelled him to frequently appeal to his friends for ussaistance.

WASKLY OPERATIONS IN MOSTNERN NEW YORK BROUGHT TO

So any exact the source of the control of the contr to induce them to be false to their cuties as such officers and to conflive at and assist in the acquittal of user guilty of crime such as was charged against the prisoners at the bar." His floor Judge Hall in pronouncing sentence upon Jacobs, the government struckeeper, commented with great severity upon the perfley displayed by Jacobs in the discharge o his official duty, remarking that the stability of the government and the prosperity and happiness of the citizens were in a great measure placed in the hands of the public differs, and when he found on who has been false to the duty be owed the government and his follow countrymen he felt called upon, not by a vindicate sorth, for justice does not ask a visitin, but a was his duty to pronounce his utmost sentence of the law, which was

PORTO RICO.

Disturbed State of the Island-Revolt Among the Soldiery-Concessions Made by the Cap-tain General-Episodes of the Insurrection-Commercial Situation Bad.

PORTO Rtoo, Nov. 9, 1868. Although the armed inserrection was suppressed in this island, tranquility is by no means restored. There is a great deal of excitement throughout the island, and we hear every day of a new protest of the itants against the government. One day it is at San German, when they lower and born the Span-ish flag. Another day there is a great demonstration at Mayagues; several hundred persons prome-nade the streets singing patriotic airs and crying, "Visa la Libertaal" Then again it is at San Juan. A mutiny among the troops took place there on the 31st ult. Officers and men revolted in the forts fellow soldiers in the mother country—a reduction of two years of the term of service to men and the

of two years of the term of service to men and the promotion to the next grade of every officer. It was granted by the Capitain General and the affair was quieted down.

Arrests continue, of course, to be of daily occurrence; the prisons are filled. In Arcelbo (a small town) there are nearly 2,000 persons confined in a frame building. They are packed in with insufficient food, and this of a bad quality, without any ventilation or light other than that afforded by a few small holes in the wall. They are dying at the rate of two or three per day.

holes in the wall. They are dying at the rate of two or three per day.

The trials have commenced. About a dozen prisoners have been released on ball, but only those who could avail themselves of strong recommendations, powerful influences or plenty of money have obtained that privilege. The rest must wait, and at the rate the judges are working now it will take more than a year to get through, if they ever see the end of this outrageous treatment. Probably before that time they will be liberated by their brothers in arms.

end of this outrageous treatment. Probably before that time they will be liberated by their brothers in arms.

Some accounts of the late insurrection are interesting. After the battle was over four men remained round the flag, on the top of a mountain, three of whom were killed on the spot, and the flag bearer threw himself, with the flag, over the precipice rather than surrender. The troops left, well satisfied that he had perished; but it was not so; by almost a miracle he was saved and is alive, in a safe place, with the flag already baptized with Porto Rican blood, ready to be displayed again in the next encounter. How long before that will be I cannot tell you; but it would not surprise anybody if it were to-morrow. One can feet everywhere the under-current of indignation against spain. You hear only words of reprobation against the Porto Ricans at Madrid, who have asked in humble tone of the provisional government some reforms for this island. "That is not the way to act," it is said here, "because we, as well as the Spaniards, have our rights. We must enjoy our liberty, and as it is not possible to obtain it peaceunly we must take it forcibly; and, you may depend upon it, the Porto Ricans will try hard, at any rate."

The inconsistency of the government, both home and colonial, contributes to increase the dissatisfaction. Is it not revolting to see ourselves persecuted and imprisoned for asking the same thing and proclaiming the same principles after all that were proclaimed in the Spaniarh pronunciador? Had not both movements to same origin? Were they not overthrow monarchy lesself, that venerated institution, until then the tolivark of the randon, and which seemed to say to every pronunciament, "So far thou shall go and no intriber?" Well, if to obtain their biberty and they rights the ways done so mace, why

until then the oulwark of the nation, and which seemed to say to every pronunciament, "So far thou shall go and no further?" Well, if to obtain their liberty and their rights they have done so much, why do they persecute us for the very same thing? A prominent Spaniard said the other day, within my hearing, "This revolution is, after all, the same revolution of Spain; but here we will have Rojas, Cebollero and two or three more of the leaders shot," Here is consistency for Lood. Liberty, according to this gospel, is a good thing for Spain, but is posen for the colonies. The so-castled liberal government of Madrid has approved the action of Generals Lersundi and Pavia. "Happen what may, Cuba and Porto Rico must be Spanish colonies. Liberty for us, siavery for them." That is their motto.

Commerce is teeling the consequences of the Situation. Few transactions are made and money is awaitly scarce.

A WALL STREET SPECULAYOR.—James Fisk Sr., of Brattleboro, Vt., the lather of the notorious Wall street speculator in Eric stocks, is in a humito asylum, and it is predicted that his son, the financial grains of Wall street, will some time or other bring up in a similar place. He and his father began lite as a couple of Yankee dry goods pedlers, driving their teams from town to town; finally young Fisk got into the dry goods store of Jordan, Marsh & Co., in Boston, from which he went, with a fortune of \$200,000, to Wall street as a stock speculator, getting control of the Eric Rahroad as a lever to work with. He would issue great quantities of new stock for speculation and make great "corners" by this means and by locking up currency. He has won a fortune of millions for himself and rounced the market value of the load. He is about lotty years old and immensely fat.—Har(ford Truces, Not. 28.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Renies, 706. 45c.
Frankfort Bourse,—Frankfort, Nov. 25—Evening.—United States five-twenty bonds closed at 79% for the issue of 1862.
Petroleum Market.—Antwerp, Nov. 28.—Petroleum closed at 55% a 56% for standard waite.
Havre Cotton Market.—Havre, Nov. 28.—Cotton—The market closed firmer.

FUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Liverpoot, Nov. 28.—A despatch from Gibraltar reports that the American brig Stephen Duncan, Captain Hughes, which salied from New York Occuber 16 for Marsilles, hes stranded near Cape Spartel. No further particulars received.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanne for New York-This Day.

San rises 7 04 | Moon rises eve 5 36 Sun sets 4 34 | High water morn 8 21

PORT OF NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 29, 1868.

Hern'd Pecknass.

Herald Pockages.
Captains and Pursars of Yessels arriving at this port with please deliver all packages intended for the Harakin to our requirity authorized agents who are attached to our Steam Yacht feet. The New York Associated Press do not now collect marine reports nor attend to the delivery of packages, as will be seen by the following extract from the proceedings of the regular monthly meeting indo March 3, 1885:—

Resolved, That on and after April 1, 1983, the Associated Press will discontinue the collection of ship news in the harbor of New York. Passed unanhancely.

***Bo** The office of the Herald steam yachts JAMES and JEANSTITE is at Whitehall sipp. All communications from owners and consigness to the masters of inward bound years sets will be forwarded free of charge.

ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STRAY YACTIFA.

Sleamship Colorado (Br), Cutting, Liverpool Nov 17, and Queenstown 18th, with inderand 56 passeners, to Williams & Guion, Experienced strong westerly winds during the passage; Nov 24, Int 47, Ion 47 40, passed two netwerps: 7th, Int 41, Ion 65 19, passed a National steamer, bound 8: 28th, Int 49 12, but 64, a Cunard steamer, bound 8: 28th, Sugar and molasses, to C H Mailory & Co. From Cape Volting to Hatterns and strong northerly winds; Nov 25, at 8 PM, Hatterns bearing W 15 miles, passed steamship Guif Chy, bence for Key West and Galveston.

Steamship Gen Grant, Quick, New Orleans Nov 21, with miles and passengers, to Samuel 84 eves.

Steamship Gen Grant, Quick, New Orleans Nov 22, with miles and passengers, to R R Commercial & Ch. Nov 25, passed steamship Gerescent City, and Mariposa, bence for New Orleans. passed steamships Grescut try,
New Orleans.
Steamship Thames, Pennington, Savannan Nov 25, with
moles and passengers, to R. Lowden. Nov 27, off Hatterss,
spoke schr Sofferno (of Weymouth, Iron St Bomings for
Boston, leaking badly.
Steamship Gen Barnes, Morion, Savannah, 60 hours, with
moles and passengers to Livingsion, For & Co. 27th list, 5
miles NE of Frying Pan Shouls Lightship, passed steamship
Cohe, bound S. mins KE of Fring Parts of Cuba, bound S.
Cuba, bound S.
Steamschip Zodiac, Hines, Savannah Ney 25, with midse and
passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co.
Steamschip Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston Nor 26, with
mide and passengers, to Arriver Leary.
Steamschip Rebecca Clyde, Chiebestor, Washington, DC,
with rodes, to James Hand.
Steamschip Brunette, Howe, Pathadolphia, with midse, to J Atenmanip Brunette, Howe, Philadelphia, with mase, to J Lorillard. Steamship Glaucus, Waldron, Boston, with mase, to Wes P

Civie. Steamship Acushnet, Rolly, New Bedford, with miss and

Circle.

Cir

charged.
Schr theorge, Huni, Hangor via Bridgeport, where she dis-charged.
Schr Darius Eddy, Hopkins, Bangor, 6 days, with humber to U ase a Co, Newark.

Schr Darius Eddy, Hopkins, Bangor, 8 days, with intaber to U ase a Co. Newark.
Schr Venius, naton, Mungor, Schro, with immber, for Philosophile.

Senr Sarah A Webb, Wahb, Bangor for Careden, NJ,

A Co.
John R Merrill, Weeks, Roston for Alexandria.
Nary Nat, Chase, Somerset,
George Peabody, Higgins, Welldest, 3 days, with fish

schr W D Mangam, Chase, New Reifford, with oil, to I James & Co.
Schr Fair Wind, Bowman, New Beifford,
Schr Fair Wind, Bowman, New Beifford,
Schr Eve, Sterman, Fail River,
Schr Eve, Sterman, Fail River,
Schr Bath Hunniev, Mickinson, Fail River,
Schr Bath Hunniev, Mickinson, Fail River,
Schr Saraton, Wecke, Fail River,
Schr Saraton, Wecke, Fail River for Elizabethport,
Schr Saraton, Wecke, Fail River for Elizabethport,
Schr Saraton, Wecke, Fail River for Elizabethport,
Schr Saraton, A. Falconor, Wilson, Frowidence,
Schr Transit, Rackett, Providence,
Schr Charles L Huise, Liste, Providence,
Schr Charles Late, Charles Constant,
Schr Alred Chase, Vickor, Providence,
Schr Gharles Leit, Keaff, Frowidence,
Schr Gharles Charles, Vickor, Providence,
Schr Gharles, Providence for Georgetown, DC.
Schr Win M Wilson, Brown, Frovidence for Georgetown, DC.

Schr Win M Wilson, Brown, Providence for Georgelowa.

Behr Albert Pharo, Shourds, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr Cirist, Brown, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr Ca C Brooks, Hrowdence for Philadelphia.

Schr John Warren, McCar. Providence for Elizabethpor.

Schr John Warren, McCar. Providence for Elizabethpor.

Schr John Schrauber, Providence for Elizabethpor.

Schr La Scranton, Palmer, Providence for Elizabethpor.

Schr La Terry, Raynor, Providence for Elizabethpor.

Schr La Terry, Raynor, Providence for Rondont.

Schr Chas Carnoli, Chase, Providence for Rondont.

Schr Chas Conant, Cornish, Providence for Rondont.

Schr Chas Conant, Cornish, Providence for Rondont.

Schr Elizabethport.

Schr Maria Louisa, Hubbard, New London.

Schr Maria Louisa, Hubbard, New London.

Schr Maria Louisa, Hubbard, New London.

Schr Maria, Evans, Horton's Point for Philadelphia.

Schr Jane M Bralmard, Brant, Portland, Ct.

Schr Bross, Keisey, Portland, Ct.

Schr Bross, Keisey, Portland, Ct.

Schr Brower, Eaton, Pottland, Ct.

Schr Brower, Eaton, Pottland, Ct.

Schr E Twine, Wooster, New Haven for Saltimone.

Schr Copy, Mills, New Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr Win Gandy, Whitaey, Sag Harbor.

Schr Win Gandy, Whitaey, Sag Harbor.

Schr Wind at sunset NW.

Marine Disasters BARR SWALLOW San Francisco, Nov 28—The bark Swal-low, now out over 100 days from Bangkok for this port, is believed to have been lost.

Misuellaneous.

We are indebted to the attentive pursers of the steamsters
Zodiac, and Thames, from Savannah, for full files of papers. Foreign Ports.

MILE RIVER, Ja, Oct 28-In port brig Halifax (Br), for

Boston, idg. QUEENSTOWN, Nov 28—Arrived, ateamship Erin, Webster, NYork for Liverpool (and proceeded).

MYORK for Liverpool (and proceeded).

American Ports.

BOSTON, Nor 28, AM.—Cleared, barks Victor (new, of Roston, 686 18 100ths tons), Cowen, Melbourne: Young Turk, Small, Gibraltar and a market; schrs Ann & Susan, Benderson, Savannah i Niger, Thomspoon, Myork.

28th—Arrived, steamship Neptune, Baker, NYork.

CHARLESTON, Nov 28—Arrived, smack Comet, Rathburns, Nyork.

NYOrk,
Salle!—Schr Dauntiess (Br), Edwards, a port in the United
Ringtom.
Schl—Arrived, steamables Vergo, Bulkiey, NYork; Isaac P
Schl—Arrived, steamables Vergo, Bulkiey, NYork; Isaac P
Schl—Arrived, Steamables Vergo, Bulkiey, Ryork; Isaac P
Schl—Arrived, Steamables Vergo, Bulkiey, NYork; Isaac P

Salle--Sehr Dauntiess (Br.), Edwards, a port in the United Ringdom.

Sth-Arrived, steamships Wego, Bulkley, Nyork; Isaac P Smith, Savannah for Nyork; bark Gains, Fremen.

Salled-Sin Collegan, or Pet Langer Britch.

Salled-Sin Collegan, or Pet Langer Britch.

Salled-Sin Collegan, or Pet Langer Britch.

Holl, Edrabethport, for foston; brig Sio Grante, Sennett, Philadelphia for Portand; schra Sardhiana, Holbrook, Rickmond or Roston; G W Kinball Jr., —; Congress, York; Britch Collegan, Salled Singer, Salled Salled, Solidson; Pavillian, Reet; George W Glover, Grand, Robinson; Pavillian, Reet; George W Glover, Grand, Robinson; Salled Salled, Solidson; Pavillian, Reet; George W Glover, Grand, Robinson; Calledon, Robinson, Gorden, Kendrikk Fish, Thompson, Edrabethport for do; Kmily Fowler, Hart, do for Portland; Chara Merrick, Montgomery, Philadelphia for Lyan; Salled-Schra Anthes Godfrey, John Nye.

Salled-Schra Anthes Godfrey, John Nye.

Salled-Schra Anthes Godfrey, John Nye.

Sth-Arrived, schra Al Leanning, Brower, Philadelphia for Boston; Garrie Melvin, Walls, Baltimore for do; Margaret Reinhart, Hand, Philadelphia for Salem; Magnie Mulvey, Rogers, Rosion for Dariao, Ga; Mary Standlah, Scarae, and Lizze C Hickman, Lawson, do for Philadelphia; Adeita Kelley, Young, Gloucester for Nyork.

2 AM, wind light from NW—The fleet are getting under weigh.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov 22—Arrived, brig Julius, Meyern, Nyork.

Cleared Bet, schra Mutilda Brooks, Jones, Nyork; 234, 5atle Kanger, Martin, do; Sabino, Currier, Fall River.

MOBILLE, Nov 24—Cleared, bark Fannie, Clapp, Cork and a market; brig Pubilla (Sp), Guardiola, Barcetona; schr Edith, Wheeler, Liverpole.

PHILADELRHIA, Nov 29. AM—Arrived, steamship Shara and Stripes, Holmes, Havans; barks Eakemba (Br; Rood, and Linda, Mills, Nyork; Edaading RR No 44, Trainor, Norwalk; Lady Eroma, Senden, Sendens, Sendens, Market, Sinckham, Maskell, Nyork; Reading RR No 44, Trainor, Norwalk; Lady Eroma, Sendens, Roston; Mary Fills, Honga, Roskiand; Sarah, brigs Foy'e, Roy, and Czarowitch, M

More.
Salied Bark Fauch a Ballach; brigs Java, I Howland, W
Lord; schrs Sen Flower, S L Foster, and others.
RICHMOND, Nov 37 Below, bark Die Tugena (NG), from
Liverpool for Gity Polis, in tow, bound up.
Brig Gerss (NG), Secken, dropped below the bar to Snisb
loading with flour for Rio Janeiro.
SAN PRANCISCA, Nov 11—Arrivel, ships Cultivator, Rusloading with flour for Rio Janeiro.

SAN PRANCISCA: Nov II—Arrivel, ships Cultivator, Russell, and Aurora, Geit. Nyork; 13th, National Eagle, Mckerson, de; bark Hairfel, Hoyer, do; 13th, ship Alex Dathie, Deughas, Esquiey, NSW.

Saited Hith. ship Initiatry, Harritt, Callao; bark Rusina Maria (16), Stoof, 8th Janeiro; 12th, ship Yosemille, Steele, Liverpool; 15th, bark Margaret Brander (Br), Nissen, Tabut; 22th, ship Arkwight, Caultine, Nyork.

Cleared 28th, ship Mattaura, Liverpool, with 35,000 sacks of wheel.

wheat.
SAVANNAH, Nov 25 Arrived, schra Emeline McLain, Failed-Ship Mayflower, Call, Havre; schr Oliver Crowell, Delane, Ogeechen. MISCELLANEOUS.

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